

The Central Record.

VOLUME IX.

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NUMBER 9

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LANCASTER, KY., FRIDAY, MAY, 27, 1898.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
\$2.00 per Year in Advance.

Cultivators

AND

**Double
Shovel
Plows.**

**Screen Doors, Coolers
Refrigerators
Ice Cream Freezers.**

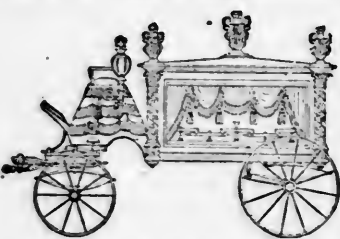
J. R. HASELDEN,
Lancaster, Ky.

Col. W. G. Welch, Stanford.
W. I. Williams, Lancaster.

WELCH & WILLIAMS,

Attorneys at Law,
LANCASTER, KY.

**All business attended
to promptly.**



BEAZLEY & BAUGHMAN,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

**ARTERIAL and CAVITY EM-
BALMING a SPECIALTY.**

Furniture, Carpets, &c.
Lancaster, Ky.

IN AND ABOUT LANCASTER.

Stanford contest, June 17th.

Strawberry supper at Pleasant Grove tonight, Go.

Buy ice from Northcott and it will be delivered daily.

I would like to do your plain sewing and dyeing. Mrs. Ophelia Dunn.

New stock shirt-waist studs, shirt-waist sets and belt supports at J. C. Thompson.

Headquarters for Deering Binders, Mowers and threshing machines at G. S. Gaines.

Spanish Tobacco Plants.

Zimmer's Spanish, the finest tobacco known. Plants for sale. Sim B. Anderson, Lancaster, Ky.

Notice.
No driving will be allowed in the Cemetery on the afternoon of Decoration Day. This order will be strictly enforced. S. B. HENRY, Supt.

Rev. R. B. Mahoney will preach at Mt. Tabor the first Sunday and Saturday afternoon preceding in June, and will also preach at Preachersville on the Second Sunday and Saturday before.

Strawberry Supper.
Don't forget the strawberry supper to be given by the ladies of the Grove church tonight. Admission only 25c and you will be given all you can eat. Patronize a noble cause.

Handsome Map.
The L. & N. railroad company has issued a handsome and excellent map showing its lines and connections, and also a splendid map of Cuba. This office is under obligations to the passenger department for a copy.

Notice to Taxpayers.
Taxes are now due the City and all are respectfully requested to pay same at once. The penalty will soon be added and it will be to your interest to pay your tax now. E. M. WALKER, M. C. L.

Danville Steam Laundry.
Smith & Curry, Agents for Danville Steam Laundry. We ship every day. We send to-day and deliver to-morrow. Satisfaction guaranteed. Work called for and delivered. 4f

Bring in a dollar for the RECORD.

Ice wagons have made their appearance.

The best two horse wagon on the market at G. S. Gaines.

See J. B. Jennings line of samples before you have your spring suit made.

Vacation will soon be here, and the heart of the small boy beateth merrily.

Eggs for Hatching.

From prize winning Black Minorcas 15 eggs for \$1.00. R. L. Elkin

Look To Your Interest.

Best home-made buggies on the market at J. B. Elkin's Paint Lick, Ky. General repairing and horseshoeing a specialty. Give us a trial. 3-183m.

Want to Close at Seven.

The clerks about town are preparing to circulate a petition asking the merchants to close at 7 o'clock in the evening during the summer.

Court Day.

The pretty weather Monday kept the farmers tilling their land and few came in to court. No stock whatever was on the market, and if any one wanted to buy, they kept the fact quiet. The day passed off quietly, there being no drunkenness or disorder.

S. D. Rothwell Hurt.

While working on a scaffold at Dripping Springs last week, Mr. S. D. Rothwell lost his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of ten feet. He struck on his shoulder, dislocating it. Medical aid was quickly summoned and the injured man made easy. He is up and about now, but the fall gave him a jar which will annoy him for some time.

To Join the Army.

Capt. Mike Salter took ten more men to Lexington to fill out Capt. Duncan's company. They tell a good one on Capt. Mike. It is said that when he arrived at camp the officers of several other companies needed recruits and stole some of Salter's men. None were in uniform, so Salter had a time in keeping enough to fill the vacancies in Duncan's company. He was never able to find the stolen men and was pretty hot 'til it was found he had enough without them.

G. S. Gaines handles the genuine Brown Cultivator.

Fine Tennessee strawberries at H. B. Northcotts Saturday.

The greatest Disc Harrow on the market, at G. S. Gaines.

Notice.

To save cost, call and settle with J. G. SWEENEY.

J. A. Beazley & Co. have a large and handsome line of wall paper. Prices to suit the people.

Prof. Gowen gives a general review of his school work here on page four. He hews to the line.

Notice.

I have new tomato and cabbage plants for sale. Geo. Smith

Stolen, from Boone Creek, last Wednesday night, a bay Texas mare about 14-15 hands high with brands on left shoulder and hip, also a star in forehead and foretop cut off. A liberal reward will be paid for her return or any information of her. ELISHA DUNN, Boone Creek, Ky.

Must Stay Out.

The trustees of the Cemetery have issued an order prohibiting the driving of horses into the enclosure on public days. This order will be strictly enforced. It is a nice move, for the lots are run over, grass trampled down and, besides if a horse runs away there's no telling what damage would result.

Loungers.

Marshal Walker has been ordered by the Council to keep the little negroes off the streets. This is a wise move, and now if they will issue a similar order in regard to loafing white boys and men who lounge about the streets all day, stare at ladies and discuss other people's affairs, the Council will be given a vote of thanks by the community at large. Some of the white loafers are worse than the negro boys.

Soldiers Here.

As soon as mustered into the United States service, the officers and men are allowed a short furlough. The following took advantage of this opportunity to come home and see the folks. Lieuts. Farra and Wheritt, Privates Chas and Wm. Walker, Nel Burdett, Kirk Kerby, Dick McGrath, Wm. Marksberry, and the cook, Jim Wiggle. They all hustled back to camp early Tuesday morning.

Teachers Examined.

Miss Elisa Lusk tells us there were fourteen applicants for teachers' certificates examined Friday and Saturday. Of the number, thirteen were ladies and one man. Until report of the examination is made, it can not be stated as to how the applicants came out, though Miss Lusk says she never saw better examinations than the applicants stood. The colored teachers will be examined today (Friday) and tomorrow.

Soldier Boys.

Several members of the Lancaster company came home on furlough before leaving for the south. They say reports of their fare at Lexington have been greatly exaggerated. They have been well treated and fed. While of course canary-bird food was not handed them on silver salvers, yet what they got was as good as any soldier ought to expect. Their uniforms and guns have not been issued, but these will be furnished at Chickamauga.

The Show.

Cooper & Co's. circus drew only a fair size crowd to town Friday, the weather bluffing off the people. The show carries no flea-bitten, dyspeptic and loud-smelling animals, but gives its undivided attention to the ring show. The performers were the best we ever saw, and some of the feats were remarkable. Of course the band was good—no circus ever had a poor band. Those who attended got drenched by the rain, but they were amply repaid by the excellent performance.

Another Circus.

We understand Harris' Nickelplate Shows are booked to appear here early next month. We hope it's true. We would rather see a good, one-ring circus than attend the finest opera ever put on the stage. And we believe the average person feels the same way, though try to put on airs and make light of the tented affair. Whenever a man tells you he has no desire to see the elephant, watch the trained ponies, hear the clown or look at the old gal in soiled tight jump through the hoop, just set it down right there that that man is telling you a lie out from whole cloth.

Capt. Bottom to French.

Captain T. W. Bottom, the veteran auctioneer, tells THE RECORD he has retired from this profession and has been licensed to preach by the Conference of his church. He will enter the field as an evangelist. He has a tent 64 by 76 with seating capacity of 800, which he will spread at Cornishville, Mercer county, June 10th. About the 20th of June he will spread his tent at Herring's school house, this county, and move to Sycamore Valley, on Sugar Creek, the 5th of July. Capt. Bottom will be assisted by J. M. Robinson and E. S. Wilson, of Wilmore. All are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Its This Way.

When you ask an editor to suppress an item of news because it does not suit you, then go and ask your grocer to exclude pickles from his store because you can't eat them, or your butcher to quit keeping bologna because it goes against your stomach. There is just as much fairness in one as in the other. News is the editor's stock in trade. So are pickles to a grocer and bologna to a butcher.

Soldiers Decorate Monday.

The old soldiers, both Confederate and Federal, will meet in the Masonic Hall Monday at one o'clock and march from there to the Court House where speeches will be made by prominent men. At the conclusion of the speaking, the veterans will march to the Cemetery and decorate the graves of all soldiers buried there. Those in charge request all who will contribute flowers to send them to Masonic Hall before dinner Monday, and also ask the good ladies to come then and arrange the flowers into suitable bouquets. All old soldiers are expected to join in and assist in these ceremonies.

In Fine Shape.

Mr. J. Mort Rothwell came down from Dripping Springs Saturday and tells THE RECORD that the work of rebuilding at his resort has about been completed. All the old houses were torn away and splinter new ones erected. The hotel proper has many large, airy rooms, and broad verandas extend around the entire building. Mr. Rothwell has had ten carpenters at work for some six or eight weeks, and the work was pushed rapidly. He has purchased new carpets and furniture for the rooms, and no hotel will be neater or better appointed than will be famous old Dripping Springs. Mrs. Rothwell will have supervision of the table, which fact insures this department to be second to none in the state.

K. P. Decoration Sunday.

Garrard Lodge, No. 29, Knights of Pythias, will hold its annual decoration exercises Sunday afternoon. The members will meet at their hall promptly at 2 o'clock, and at 2:30 sharp will march to the Court House, where the usual ceremonies will be held. Rev. Henry Faulconer will deliver the oration this year. The public is cordially invited to witness these ceremonies and hear the oration. At the conclusion of the Court House exercises the Knights, preceded by the Lancaster band, will march to the Cemetery and decorate the graves of the brethren sleeping there. The K. P. ceremonies are beautiful, and the members are working now getting each part down nicely.

To Chickamauga.

The second Regiment, of which the Lancaster company, is a member was ordered to Chickamauga and went to that point Wednesday afternoon. The men had not received their uniforms or guns, but will receive these at the new quarters. Lieut. John M. Farra, who was here Sunday, tells us the general impression is the boys will remain at Chickamauga for at least three months and then probably be ordered to either Manila or Cuba. He says that if the war is brought to a close even within the next month, that U. S. troops will be needed in Cuba until a stable Government is established. He says our men are all in good spirits and are delighted at the idea of going south. He says the boys are a slightly disappointed at not getting their uniforms, but they are happy as larks.

Death of Mrs. Palmer.

A telegram announcing the death of Mrs. J. T. Palmer, at Richmond, created great surprise among the family's many friends in Lancaster. Mrs. Palmer had been ill only for a few days, and a surgical operation became necessary. She was unable to stand the strain and breathed her last at 12:30 o'clock Saturday. The remains were brought to Lancaster Sunday afternoon and funeral services conducted by Rev. Faulconer in the Presbyterian church. The deceased was a Miss Cochran, and was born and reared in this county. She possessed all the traits which go to make a noble, christian woman, and was a great favorite with all who enjoyed her acquaintance. She leaves to mourn with her bereaved husband, two children. They are Elsie, aged 13, and John, aged 10. Their heart-broken relatives have the sympathy of all in their sad affliction. At the conclusion of the services at the church, the remains were followed by a large procession of friends to the Lancaster cemetery, where the interment took place.

Lecture on Cuba.

Rev. Edward W. Abbey, who was in Havana at time of the Maine disaster, will deliver a lecture on "Cuba; Her Stay and Her Hope" at the Court House Monday night. Rev. Abbey had frequent interviews with Consul-General Lee, Captain Sigbee and other officers of the Maine, and watched the operations of the divers in recovering the bodies of the dead seamen. Conversations with Spanish officials and Cuban gentlemen gave him rare opportunities of learning the views and feelings of both parties in the dread work of devastation of the Island. Consultations with Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, and scenes among the starving, gave him a vivid insight into the ravages of the war. His letters to the Northern press called forth from Henry M. Field, the eminent traveler and author, this editorial comment: "The best appeal we have read or seen anywhere for pity, for justice and for peace."

Reserved seats on sale at Storms' drug store. General admission, 25c, reserved seats 35c.



In making your purchases don't forget to call for tickets, which will entitle you to one of our premiums. The above cut represents one of the many on exhibition.

BIG CUT IN

Ladies', Misses', Childrens Shoes and Oxfords

We are anxious to

CLOSE OUT OUR SHOE STOCK

and will give you

Good Shoes and Oxfords

for Very Little Money.

Zeiglers \$3. and \$3.50 shoes for \$2. \$2.25 shoes for \$1.50

Men's Boy's and Children's Clothing at Half Price.

Our line of Dry Goods is Complete
AND PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

**THE LOGAN DRY GOODS
COMPANY.**

School Closed.

Miss Ida Mae Kelly closed her spring school in the Mason district the 19th. No prizes were offered, yet Miss Pearl Aldridge was awarded a handsome gold medal for attendance and scholarship. The grades of her studies were as follows: Higher arithmetic 98, algebra, 97, rhetoric, 95, botany 99, physical geography 97. This is the fourth prize and the second gold medal Miss Pearl has received, and she is not quite 15 years of age. If she pursues her education as steadily in the future as she has in the past, we bespeak for her much success.

Badly Hurt.

Jas I Hamilton was seriously injured Tuesday night. He was in a buckboard with Tom Cecil and when near Hubble drove to a watering trough. Cecil got out and removed the bit so the horse could drink. The animal became frightened and Hamilton, not knowing the horse was loose, jerked up the reins. The horse started to run and Hamilton rolled out the back of the wagon. He fell some distance and struck his head on a rock. A deep gash was cut in the back of his head and he was rendered unconscious. He was brought to town and physicians worked with him all night. The fall was severe and blood ran from Mr. Hamilton's ear nearly all night before it could be stopped. At this writing he is resting easy and the physicians say he will recover. Mrs. Hamilton, who was visiting in Broadhead, was telegraphed for and came on the night train.

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Unreasonable.

So far no arrangements have been made for receiving the express and mail off the night passenger train. The train service is excellent and, if the officials will only have the express and mail put off, they will soon find that it will pay both departments. There is no night agent at the depot and baggage is pitched off into the darkness to lie there 'til day. At a station of this size, it is hard to understand why this is allowed. Letters have been written by shippers, business men and passengers and this trouble will certainly be remedied within a few days. If the express people only knew what a drawback this negligence is to them, they would make hot haste to remedy it.

The Lancaster Boys.

The roster of Company L of Lancaster, Second Regiment, is as follows: Captain—Samuel M. Duncan. First Lieutenant—Jno. M. Farra. Second Lieutenant—Not appointed. First Sergeant—Claude G. Wheritt. Second Sergeant—Allen Burnside. Musician—James E. Stivers. Artificer—Charles O. Ware. Wagoner—James H. Rains.

PRIVATES.

Aldridge, Hughes. Brum, James. Burkley, Richard T. Carter, John M. Crank, James. Curtis, Albert A. Davis, Lonie. Dunn, Leonard L. Forbes, John W. Foster, Samuel H. Gill, John C. Hall, Victor H. Hutchins, Milton. Kuhlman, Chas T. Lynn, John G. Miller, John A. McGrath, R. A. Mullins, Smith M. Napier, Isham. Newland, Albert L. Pennington, George. Pritchett, John H. Preston, Howard T. Rains, Ulysses G. Riffe, Archill M. Robinson, Harry B. Sander, Ravon. Shanks, Eugene. Shearer, John B. Slaughter, John W. Sutton, John. Taylor, George H. Taylor, Albert. Walker, Wm. D. White, Harris. Withrow, John. Wood, Jesse.

K. C. Branch.

South-b'd Mixed, passes Lancaster, 11:25 A. M. North-b'd Mixed, " 4:50 P. M. North-b'd Pass'g, " 3:02 A. M. South-b'd " " 12:30 A. M.

**150 Pairs Men's Sample
Shoes left out of 300**

In order to clean up this lot of Samples we offer the entire lot for \$2.50. Don't miss this opportunity to buy shoes.



= These are First Class Goods =



bought of the Mason-Cobb Co Auburn, Maine, who failed some time ago, at big discount. Regular price of these goods is \$4. \$4.50 \$5. and \$6.

We are offering a big lot of odds and ends in Ladies, Misses, Childrens Oxfords from 50c to \$1.25

Hot Weather Clothing.

We have everything in this line to keep you cool. Crash suits \$2.50 to \$5 Large line all wool Crash suits, 7.50 Black and Blue Serge Coats and Vests, \$3.50 to \$4.50



**STRAW HATS. ALL STYLES
ALL PRICES.**

See our New line of Pearl Hats at \$1.50 and \$2.50. The Latest out. Hot Weather Underwear from 50cts to \$2. a suit.

LOGAN & ROBINSON.

NOW READY for BUSINESS.

My stock is complete and up to date, come get your hats, we can put them up in style and price to compete with any town or city.

MRS. MOODY HARDEN.

Millinery.

CENTRAL RECORD.

FRIDAY, May, 27, - 1898.

PERSONAL.

Little Miss Sadie Arnold is visiting Annie Hill.

Miss Pearl Hill is visiting relatives in Stanford.

Mrs. A. H. Rice is visiting relatives near Danville.

Chas. Frisbie has been in Louisville for a few days.

Mr. M. D. Hughes has returned from Hot Springs Ark.

Miss Alberta Anderson has returned from a visit to Lexington.

Fred Frisbie has returned from a visit to Danville relatives.

W. E. Marrs, of Knoxville, Tenn., was in the city this week.

Miss Alice Hudson returned Monday from a pleasant visit to Danville.

Dr. Spurgeon Check, of Danville, was here last week on business.

Miss May Robinson, of Lower Garra, is the guest of Miss Mable Royston.

Mr. S. Jordan, of Nicholasville, made our city a visit the first part of the week.

Little Miss Sallie Marrs Sparks, of Danville, is the guest of Miss Margaret Kinnaird.

Miss Dove Harris has accepted a position as sales lady in J. W. Sweeney's dry goods store.

Mrs. Susan Fisher and Miss Sue Herring visited the Messrs. Noel, at Danville past week.

Uncle Dave Arnold and Mrs. Edna Wilmore, of Nicholasville, have been visiting Mr. Will Arnold.

Mr. Robert Walker and daughter, Miss Pearl, of Perryville, visited H. A. B. Marksbury's family Monday.

Col. J. M. Layton, the widely-known stock man, was in town this week. His headquarters are in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fox, of Richmond, were guests of Misses Addie and Bertha Burnside the first of this week.

T. J. B. Turner, who now resides in Nashville, was here this week looking after some business for the ledge fence Co.

Col. James Dillon is attending the G. A. R. meeting at Bowling Green this week. He went as representative of the local post.

Mrs. B. S. Gowen, of this city is to be one of the judges in the Musical contest of the Blue Grass Tournament which is in session at Richmond this week. She and Prof. Gowen go to Richmond this afternoon.

Messrs. Claude Wherritt, Harry Robinson, Will and Chas. Walker, Ned Burdett, Hughes Aldridge, Kirk Kirby and John Farrar got a furlough Monday to come home and bid their relatives goodbye before starting for Chickamauga.

Mrs. Rosalind Nesbitt, who attended the W. C. T. U. convention has returned to her home in Mt. Vernon.

Mrs. Nesbitt v. s. a Miss Reppert, and at one time lived in Lancaster, her father having charge of the old Franklin Institute.

Mrs. D. B. Collier, of Lancaster, is the guest of Professor Deewes and family on Hoadley avenue. She was Miss Mittie Hoskins, daughter of Col. William Hoskins, a wealthy citizen of Danville, Ky., and an officer in the late war. Mrs. Collier is here with her husband and son, General Collier and Lieutenant, Will Collier—Lexington Argonaut.

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Judge M. D. Hughes returned from Hot Springs, Ark., Tuesday bringing the remains of his brother, T. V. Hughes, who died at that place shortly after Judge Hughes arrived there. The remains were interred in Lincoln, the deceased was widely known in Lincoln, Garra and surrounding counties and had many friends. He had suffered for a number of years from rheumatism, which was the direct cause of his death. The Hot Springs Daily News says: "Mr. M. D. Hughes of Lancaster, Ky., arrived yesterday to attend the bedside of his brother, Mr. T. V. Hughes, proprietor of Hughes' Magnesia Spring, who has been dangerously ill for several days. Mr. Hughes has been afflicted with rheumatism which has drawn his head and most of his limbs and through all of which, as well as his late illness, he has borne his suffering with true heroism."

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PHAETONS, Buggies, Surries and ROADWAGONS.



We have on our floor two car loads of the finest and most complete line of

PHAETONS,

BUGGIES,

SURRIES and

ROADWAGONS

ever shown in Lancaster. Our

prices are lower than can be found

anywhere. Our guarantee is better.

We can save you from

\$5 to \$25.00

on any vehicle you buy.

We also have a complete line of

Harness we are offering exceedingly

low.

Come and see us. No

trouble to show goods.

W. J. ROMANS Carriage Co.,

LANCASTER, KY.

FARM AND STOCK NOTES.

5,000 bushels corn wanted.—I

will give one dollar and seventy-

five cents per barrel for 1,000 barrels

of corn delivered at the Pil-

grimage Distillery.

Jno. W. Miller, Mgr.

For sale, 6 Duroc Jersey pigs. W.

J. Romans.

LINCOLN ITEMS.—C. L. Daves sold to

D. H. W. Bronaugh a bunch of year-

lings at \$11. Mark Hardin bought of

W. H. Murphy a shorthorn yearling

bull for \$30. O. P. Huffman bought of

E. P. Woods some butcher stuff at 3 1-

2 and of R. Cobb some at same price.

He bought of Lynn & Allen some at

\$3.85.—Interior Journal.

It is rare to find an Alderney which

will not make a pound of butter a day,

and her full bred calf will sell for from

\$30 to \$50 as soon as born. Alderneys

will eventually take the lead of all

other cows for the dairy.

Sheep and cattle do not thrive well

in the same fields.

The news says the wool clip in Bour-

bon this year will aggregate about 75-

000 pounds, most of which has already

been bought at 20c. Several crops of

wheat have been sold at \$1.30 to \$1.35

and 46 plain cattle at \$27.

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes:

"I have tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel

Salve for itching piles and it always

stops them in two minutes. I consider

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the

greatest pile cure on the market."

Storms' Drug Store.

One of the truthful sayings in re-

gard to horse breeding is: "It is a mis-

take to expect a sire to produce a colt

after his own style, and finish when

THE HISTORY OF MOSES.

Practical and Inspiring Lessons for All
Classes of People.

A Great Man Whose Many Deeds Should
Be a Constant Inspiration to Every
One.—An Interesting Sermon by
Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D.

Dr. Talmage's text Sunday was Exodus 11:1. "Now Moses kept the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, the priest of Midian."

In the southeastern part of Arabia a man is tending a well. It is an arid country, and water is scarce, so that a well is of great value, and flocks and herds are driven vast distances to have their thirst slaked. Jethro, a Midianite sheik and priest, was so fortunate as to have seven daughters; and they are married to the sons of Moses, who come driving the sheep and cattle and camels of their father to the watering.

They lower the buckets and then pull them up, the water splashing on the stones and chilling their feet, and the troughs are filled. Who is that man out there sitting unencumbered and looking on? Why does he not come and help out? Why does he not come and help out the women in this hard work of drawing water? But no sooner have the dry lips and pasting nostrils of the flocks begun to cool a little in the brimming trough of the well than some rough Bedouin shepherds break in upon the scene, and with clubs and shouts drive back the animals that were drinking. They drive the flocks until they fly in retreat, and the flocks of these ill-mannered shepherds are driven to the troughs, taking the place of the other flocks. Now that man sitting by the well begins to color up, and his eye flashes with indignation, and all the gallantry of his nature is aroused. It is Moses, the Midianite, who had a quick temper anyhow, he demonstrated on one occasion when he saw an Egyptian oppressing an Israelite and gave the Egyptian a sudden clip and buried him in the sand, and he showed afterward when he broke all the Ten Commandments at once by slandering the Lord, and so on. The well of the law was written. But the injustice of this treatment of the seven girls sets him on fire with wrath, and he takes this shepherd by the throat, and pushes back another shepherd till he falls over the trough, and aims a stinging blow between the eyes of another, as he cries: "Ye gods, you citizens! and ye lords and rulers, at the sheep and cattle and camels of these invaders and drives them back; and having cleared the place of the desperadoes he told the seven girls of this Midianite sheik to gather their flocks to gether and bring them again to the watering."

You ought to see a fight between the shepherds at a well in the Orient, as I saw it in December, 1890. There were here a group of rough men who had driven the cattle many miles, and here another group who had driven their cattle as many miles. Who should have precedence? Such clashing of buckets! Such looking of horns! Such kicking of heels! Such violence in a language! I fortunately could not understand. Now the sheep, with a peculiar mark across their woolly backs, were at the trough, and now the sheep of another mark. It was one of the most exciting scenes I ever witnessed. An old book describes one of these contentions at an eastern watering place. It says: "One day the poor men, the widows and the orphans met together and were driving their camels and their flocks to drink, and were all standing by the water side, Daji came up and stopped them all, and took possession of the water for his master's cattle. He then said to all the women belonging to the tribe of Levi: 'Come up and accost him in a supplicant manner saying: "It is so good Master Daji, as to let my cattle drink. They are all the property I possess and I live by their milk. Pity my flock; have compassion on me. Grant my request and let them drink." Then came another woman and said: "Oh, Master Daji, I am a poor, weak, old woman, as you see. Time has dealt hardly with me. It has aimed its arrows at me, and its daily and nightly calamities have destroyed all my men. I have lost my children and my husband, and since then I have been in great distress. These sheep are all that I possess. Let them drink, for I live on the milk that they produce. Pity my forlorn state. I have no one to tend them. Therefore, grant my supplication and of thy kindness let them drink." But in this case the humble slave, so far from granting this brutal request, smote the woman to the ground!'

A like scrimmage has taken place at the well in the triangle of Arabia, between the Bedouin shepherds and Moses championing the cause of the seven daughters who had driven their father's flocks to the watering. One of these girls, Zipporah, her name meaning "little bird," was fascinated by this heroic behavior of Moses; for however timid woman herself may be, she always admires courage in a man. Zipporah became the bride of Moses, one of the mightiest men of all the centuries. Zipporah little thought that that morning as she helped drive her father's flock to the watering place, she was deciding her own destiny. Had she stayed in the tent or house while the sheik tended to their flocks her life would probably have been a tame and uneventful one in the solitude. But her industry, her fidelity to her father's herd, her spirit of helpfulness, brought her into league with one of the grandest characters of all history. They met at that famous well, and while admired the courage of Moses he admired the filial behavior of Zipporah.

The fact that it took the seven daughters to drive the flocks to the watering place, the fact that the flocks were so numerous, and that her father was a man of wealth. What was the use of Zipporah bemoaning herself with work when she might have reclined on the hillside near her father's tent and plucked butteer, and dreamed out romances, and sighed idly to the wind and wept over imaginary sorrows to the brook? No, she knew that work was honorable, and that every girl ought to have something to do, and so she starts with blating and lowing and bellowing and neighing droves to the well for the watering.

Around every home there are flocks and droves of cares and anxieties, and every daughter of the family, though there be seven, ought to be doing her part to take care of the flocks. In many households, not only is Zipporah, but all her sisters, without prac-

tical and useful employments. Many of them are waiting for fortunate and prosperous matrimonial alliance, but some longer like themselves will come along, and after counting the large number of Father Jethro's sheep and camels, will make proposals that will be accepted; and neither of them having done anything more practical than to chew chocolate caramels, the two nothings will start on the road of life together, every step more and more a failure. That daughter of the Midianite sheik will never find her Moses.

Gifts of America, imitate Zipporah. Do something practical. Do something helpful. Do something well. Many have fathers with great flocks of absorbing duties, and such a father needs help in home, or office, or field. Go out and help him with the flocks. The reason that so many men now condemn themselves to unaffiliated and solitary life is because they can not support the modern young woman, who rises at 10:30 in the morning and retires after midnight, one of the trashiest of novels in her hand most of the time between the late rising and the late retiring—a thousand of them not worth one Zipporah.

There is a question that every father and mother ought to ask the daughter at breakfast or tea table, and that all the daughters of the wealthy sheik ought to ask each other. "What would you do if the family fortune should fail, if sickness should prostrate the breadwinner, if the flocks of life should be destroyed by a sudden ex-cursion of wolves and bears and hyenas from the mountains? What would you do for a living? Could you support yourself? Can you take care of an invalid mother, or brother or sister as well as yourself? Yes, bring it down to what any day might come to a prosperous family. "Can you cook a dinner for the servants should make a strike for higher wages and leave that morning? Every minute of every hour of every day of every year there are hardships flung from prosperity into hardship, and alas! if in such exigency the seven daughters of Jethro could do nothing but sit around and cry and wait for some one to come and hunt them up a situation for which they have no qualification. Get at something useful; get at it right away! Do not say: "If I were thrown upon my own resources I would become a music teacher." There are now more music teachers than could be supported if they were all Mozarts and Wagners and Landels. Do not say: "I will go to embroidering slippers." There are more slippers now than there are feet. Our hearts are every day wrung by the story of elegant women who were once affluent, but through untimely deaths have fallen helpless, with no ability to take care of themselves.

Our friend and Washingtonian townsman, W. W. Corcoran, did a magnificent thing when he built and endowed the "Louise Home" for the unfortunate aristocracy of the south—the people who once had everything but the work of a slave. We want another W. W. Corcoran to build a "Louise Home" for the unfortunate aristocracy of the north. But institutions like that in every city of the land could not take care of one-half the unfortunate aristocracy of the north and south, whose large fortunes have failed, and who, through lack of acquaintance with any style of work, can not now earn their own bread.

There needs to be peaceful, yet radical revolution among most of the prosperous homes of America, by which the elegant do-nothings may be transformed into practical do-somethings. Let useless women go to work and gather the flocks. Come, Zipporah, let me introduce you to Moses.

But you do not mean that this man affianced to this country girl was the man who afterward wrought such wonders? Surely you do not mean the man whose staff dropped, and irrigated the desert, and whose clothes were stiffened again into a staff? You do not mean the challenger of Egyptian thrones and palaces? You do not mean him who struck the rock so hard it wept in a stream for thirsty hosts? Surely you do not mean the man who stood alone with God on the quaking Sinai tangle; not him to whom

STATE ODDS AND ENDS.

SKIPPED OUT.

Several Men Claudineally Leave Camp Collier, and Reentering Again Become Necessary.

CAMP COLLIER, LEXINGTON, Ky., May 20.—If Capt. Ramsey, of Company F, Frankfort, and Capt. Harlin, Company B, Cincinnati, can hold all their men until Friday, the muster of the 2nd regiment will be completed. It was expected that these two companies would muster in Thursday along with the Newport company, called "Thursday morning." It was found that about twenty men from the two companies had skipped out. It was then necessary to recruit. The companies were filled up Thursday afternoon, and Thursday night a new muster roll was being prepared. The 2nd will be the first regiment to move, but where, even Muster Officer Harland does not know. His orders are to instruct the war department as soon as he has a regiment mustered.

Col. Gaither and other staff officers of the second regiment will have their physical examination Friday. Lieut. Col. Whipple and Adj. William Collier have already passed.

Will Fight the Levy.
FRANKFORT, Ky., May 24.—Hon. Lawrence Maxwell, of Cincinnati, filed a suit in the district federal court here Monday for the American Express Co., seeking to enjoin the state from collecting a tax on its corporate franchise. The grounds of the petition are that the Kentucky law authorizing such a tax on foreign corporations is in violation of the regulations of interstate commerce, and further that the American Express Co. has not such property or privilege in this state as brings it within the purview of this state and is therefore exempt.

One Killed in a Wreck.
ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., May 24.—At 1:30 o'clock Monday morning at Colesburg, a disastrous collision occurred between the second section of train No. 16, on the L. & N., and a hill engine. John Hanley, of Louisville, was killed. Robert Clark, a trunkenard, had his right arm and nose broken. Engineer C. H. Rice was scalded, but not dangerously. Engineer Fitzgerald was badly bruised. Both engines were badly damaged, one totally. The track was blocked until 10 o'clock. A track was built around the wreck and traffic resumed at that hour.

Twelve-Year-Old Girl Pardoned.
FRANKFORT, Ky., May 20.—The sheriff of Owsley county arrived here Thursday in charge of Lou Emma Chandler, a little 12-year-old girl, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for stealing. She is an orphan, has had no one to care for her and probably did not know it was wrong to steal. Some of Frankfort's good women who saw her brought the matter to Gov. Bradley's notice, and he promptly pardoned the bright-eyed little thing.

Beer Boycotted.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—The Socialist Trades and Labor alliance, of this city, has addressed an appeal to the workmen not to drink any common beer. This action is due to a conflict between the common beer breweries and their employees. The latter want better pay and shorter hours, but so far the breweries have refused to accede.

Kentucky Postmasters.
WASHINGTON, May 24.—The following Kentucky postmasters were commissioned Monday:—Cora Anderson county, James T. Utterback; Cropper, Shelby county, Eliza O'Connell; Evans, Harlan county, R. F. Kelley; Farmington, Warren county, Mattie B. Clancy; Logan, Robertson county, E. B. Wells.

To Repeal the Compiment.
FRANKFORT, Ky., May 24.—Gov. Bradley went to the camps at Lexington Tuesday and presented a flag each to the Bradley guards, of Frankfort, and the Bradley rifles, of Lebanon. Both companies having been named in his honor. The governor purchased the flags himself, and made two presentation speeches to the companies.

Broke His Leg.
FRANKFORT, Ky., May 24.—Fred H. Roberts, the governor's private secretary, slipped on the wooden steps at the east end of the statehouse Monday and fell, breaking his leg at the ankle joint. He suffered excruciating pain, and the physicians fear he will be lame for life.

A Possie in Pursuit.
PADUCAH, Ky., May 24.—Mrs. Lee Stanley, wife of a prominent farmer, was assaulted five miles from this city by a Negro. She was shot twice and wounded twice with a butcher knife. She may die. A posse is scouring the country and there will be a lynching sure if the brute is caught.

Second Kentucky Regiment.
WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Second Kentucky regiment, Col. Creighton, now at Lexington has been ordered to Chickasaw and to start at once.

Sped up to Tampa.
PAID, Ky., May 24.—Three car loads of cavalry horses bought here by Capt. Alishire, U. S. A., have been shipped to Tampa.

Gets a Life Sentence.
PIKEVILLE, Ky., May 20.—Joseph Brannan, aged 16, was given a life sentence for the murder of Mrs. Nancy Dameron, aged 38, a widow, one month ago. He narrowly escaped the death penalty.

Ran Down and Killed by a Train.
SHELBYVILLE, Ky., May 23.—Richard Bowman, a well-to-do farmer, was run down and killed by a Southern railway train or trains some time Saturday night near Hemp Ridge station, eight miles east of this place. It is presumed he went to sleep on the track.

Commissions at Frankfort.
FRANKFORT, Ky., May 19.—The commissions for the officers to be appointed for Kentucky troops have arrived at the governor's office. Gov. Bradley says he will issue no commissions, however, until the soldiers are equipped.

Drowned While Fishing.
PADUCAH, Ky., May 21.—Albert Rehkopf, a traveling salesman and son of E. Rehkopf, of this city, was drowned Friday while fishing in the lake in Illinois opposite this city. Heart disease attacked him suddenly and he fell out of his skiff.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

Conducted by B. S. Gowen.

MY RETIREMENT FROM THE PRINCIPALSHIP.

Inasmuch as my career as teacher in this school is about at an end, I think it proper to make a review of my work that the people may know what I have done; and also, I shall mention before I finish this article, some of the things that lead to my retirement.

As you will remember, I came here three years ago to organize and take charge of the Graded School. The pupils were from many different schools, very few had ever worked together, many had never worked at all; there was no sort of regularity in their grading—some were three years farther behind in some studies than in others. I had to take all this raw material and make a school of it. Do you imagine it was an easy task? I say unhesitatingly that I have done three years of the hardest work of my life, getting the school in good shape, laying the foundation, and really the foundation is not more than laid, for what is three years in the life of a school?

The first and most important lesson I had to teach, was this, you must work; and it was a hard task. By careful estimate, the time I have given, out of school hours, to pupils who had to have it or get behind, and time of course that I got not a cent for—will amount to three and one half, if not four months, (and some of the other teachers can say the same.)

There was no discipline at all when I began. The first week I was here, I left my room to visit another, and expected the pupils to behave in my absence; but when I came back, my room was in a perfect uproar—a regular pandemonium—only three, I think, out of forty, who were not misbehaving. I speak of this to show the utter lack of discipline at first.

Now, I have pupils much younger, and hence more likely to misbehave in the absence of a teacher; but when I leave them to visit other rooms, I never have such a scene as the one I described; I trust them, and they prove themselves worthy of trust.

Some individual members may have taken advantage when I have been out of the room, but as a class or grade, never. I have returned to my room at all unexpected times (not to spy—I never do that); the other teachers have come in to see me, not knowing I was out, and visitors have come in under similar circumstances, and the pupils have always been found behaving, behaving because they thought it right, not because of a threat from me. This is my kind of discipline—the kind that reaches the heart, the conscience, and takes hold of the life, and controls it; but if I can't reach a pupil this way, I will see to it that he misbehave, no matter who he is; I will not make distinctions. I don't believe in having an aristocracy in school. "Treat all alike," is my motto; whether rich or poor, high or low, makes no difference to me. My head went off once for carrying out this policy, but I continue to follow the same plan, even at the risk of losing my head again.

When I came here I found the walls literally covered with names written with pencil and charcoal. These were all hid when the walls were papered; and if there is one now on any of the walls, written since I have been here, I can't find it.

The desks by actual count showed over one thousand old places—names, and so on. During my administration only two have been cut, and both of these soon after I began.

Hundreds and hundreds of names were written, and scars were made on the panes with nails and hairpins; not one has been done during my stay.

The attendance, when I began was something fearful. I have been told that pupils used to loaf around town instead of being at their recitations. Such a thing has occurred only a few times during my administration, and in every case but one, parents have written me that it was with their permission.

The attendance in my room the first term, was about 70 per cent. This year, omitting the weeks of "scarlet fever," my room, which has thirty pupils, has averaged about 97 per cent.—and this has gone to 99, and only once, below 95.

The whole school has frequently averaged 91. Our average for all the months of this year, including the weeks of fever, was, of course, full much lower than these figures, for you remember we have had three fever seasons, one of mumps, one of vaccination, and some of them have cut us down one-half, for a week or more. Not a school whose report comes to me—Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Philadelphia, can equal us on regularity this year, in months free from the scars mentioned.

Some criticisms have been made because we have not more grown pupils. If grown pupils don't want to work, what do you want with them? Do they help the school? No, they hurt it. Some people like to boast of a big number—"quantity, not quality," is their motto. Is a church any better because large? If you increase the membership of a church by taking in swimmers, saucers, extortioners, card players, dancers, drinkers or gamblers, is it anything to brag about?

Just so with a school; if you get in material not suitable to make a school, pupils without ambition, out of sympathy with the school, and only come "for fun," is it any credit to the teacher? No, but a discredit; for if the teacher does his duty, it will get too

hot for such pupils and they will stop.

Out of the forty in my grade at first, less than twenty made it through for the second year. I made them work, they didn't like work very well, so they stopped. Was that any fault of mine? Some seem to think so.

This year, out of thirty in my room, only one has stopped, and that was because his family moved away.

Now as to the school work done—my class has this year read nearly three hundred pages of Latin, whereas the first year they read something over a hundred. Besides reading nearly three times as much, they have read it about five times as well as they did at first; and the other work has been fully as good, and some even better.

Believing that the education of the heart is more important than that of the head, we have not stopped with teaching the ordinary branches—those prescribed by law—but we have put the very best literature into the hands of the pupils; the expense of all this has been borne by us, mainly; but it would not be right for me not to give proper credit to that noble band of women, the W. C. T. U.'s; when I laid before them my plan of educating the young instead of the old, on the temperance question, they generously contributed a nice little sum (and so did one man) with which I purchased a goodly number of books on temperance, and also on kindness to animals, besides subscribing for a dozen or more copies of papers on these lines.

Many, even of our younger pupils have read more than a dozen books this year.

If we can cultivate in boys a taste for good reading, then loathing with all its attendant evils will not be so common.

When I first took charge, nearly all the upper half of the school had that old false idea that pupils and teachers must be enemies. That has been one of the hardest things we have had to overcome, and we have not overcome it fully yet. We still have a few pupils who will not allow us to be their friends, and they will not be ours; but it is not one fiftieth part as bad as at first.

But why have I said all this? Simply in self-defense. How self-defense? Why, this way: My services are not desired any longer by the trustees, and of course there must be some reason for it. One would think that perhaps I had not done my duty, that my work was not satisfactory. Therefore, I have given you some facts, that you may draw your own conclusions as to the merit or demerit of my work.

But some one may object that I say these things of myself and of course show them up to my own advantage; let those who object, show them up to their advantage; where will they get their testimony?

During the three years of my principalship, only one trustee has ever heard me conduct a recitation, and he heard me only once; another came to see me on business, and got in about one minute before I closed a recitation, and heard me that long. If they think they have heard me more than that, their memory is at fault.

What is true of my room, is also true of most of the other rooms. One of the teachers has never been heard a single minute, and another, not over five minutes, so they tell me. Still other rooms report to me about three visits of five or ten minutes each, by one trustee, none by the others.

What I mean by visiting, is listening to the teacher conduct a recitation, not merely going into a room, as for instance, to be out at chapel exercises or to make a talk, or read to the pupils, either by invitation, or without it.

Now, I'm willing to leave it to a sensible public, whether the board can know anything of our work, except from "hearsay," when only one trustee has ever heard us; and he only once, in three years.

In civil or criminal law, do they condemn a man on "hearsay"? Then why condemn teachers?

But where, pray, does the hearsay come from? From the patrons—the masses? From the pupils? If so, what pupils—the good, industrious, obedient pupils, or those who have got into trouble?

If they would come and see my work for themselves, and then tell me it was a failure, I could see some excuse for their course, but I wouldn't believe a word of what they say, for I have taught in the same school with men from the best schools in the country—University of Alabama, Union University, Chicago, Johns Hopkins, and German Universities—and they didn't consider my work a failure. Do you suppose then that I would feel bad for a board of trustees to call me a failure? No; not even if they should so decide after careful inspection of my work.

Then should I, when they condemn me? I believe all will agree that there must be something else. Perhaps I have not been a good citizen. "It can't be the only two who are for me, are not members of the same church I'm a member of."

Unfortunately, I have incurred the displeasure of some of the trustees—of course they should not, because of personal prejudice or dislike, take out their spite in an official way—this is emphasized by all writers on the subject—Chancellor Payne, Geo. William Bruce and others. But it is sometimes done. I know of one board that got offended with a principal because he treated their children like the rest, and they said that in order to get rid of him, they were willing to sacrifice the whole faculty. When an

outraged pupil presented a petition signed by nine-tenths of the patrons, asking the board to respect the wishes of the people and retain the teachers, the board replied, "We will go on in this matter if every man, woman and child in the county signs the petition." This naturally calls up the question as to whether trustees are servants of the people, or bosses.

I do not make the charge that my board are letting private, personal prejudices interfere with the faithful discharge of public duties; but perhaps, because of their dislike to me, they have imagined that I'm not a good teacher. It is possible, you know, if one dislikes a shoe-maker, to think he makes as good shoes as he once made.

I know positively that one member thinks I can't run a school, for he told me so, to my face.

On the other hand, however, one who is said to be against me, thinks I can teach, for he recommended me highly the other day to a man who was seeking a teacher, and this too, after taking side with me against me.

Another who is known to be against me, told me himself, that his boy had learned more under me than any teacher he ever went to.

One of the board said to a teacher a few days after their action, "the board will give you teachers any sort of recommendations you want." I say nothing against them personally; the presumption is they are all good men, one of them said to me that there could not be found in the town six other men as good as they are. But as officials, their acts are public property, and should be open to the public gaze. They can have no objection if I speak of their course toward me, their teacher.

To begin with, the first came here, I was called into an office and told that the board intended to nola a very third man over the faculty; that I must allow the teacher and the faculty to be in unity; that when the pupils were out for recess, I would have to let the janitor run the bell, and give the pupils three minutes to get in (out that isn't ever enough for a school); that in one minute; also that I could put let rest seven pupils to the board and let the rest wait the work; and that I must not assign lessons so long that only the brightest could learn them, nor so short as to be just right for the slowest ones, for then the quick ones would not have enough to do.

What do you think of this as a starter? How do you suppose it sounded to a man who had been teaching for ten years? How much of it was by order of the board, and how much was individual advice, I do not know.

But the board did send me this word by its chairman—that I must not take into consideration the testimony of my wife, in any case of discipline; for I would naturally believe her before any one else, and so one would feel sure that no pupil against whom my wife might testify, could possibly get justice at my hands. How does this sound to you? It sounds this way to me—that my wife might bear false witness, or might honestly be mistaken, and in either case, I wouldn't have sense enough to sift the matter and get the truth, or would be so biased because my wife said so, and so, that I would decide against the pupil regardless of the truth—either of which is far from commendable; and there is not a possible construction to be put upon it that isn't bad.

I venture the assertion that no other teacher in America, or the world, was ever treated so. I guess I showed no ill feeling toward them or for a man who knew of their action said to me, "They have never had a single experience, and don't know any better," and so I excused it.

Again, a committee was sent to me, to tell me that I ought to invite the preachers of the different churches to come up and open school for me. Does that sound like a good thing? I thought I didn't have judgment enough to do it? Well, for a whole year I had been doing that very thing. Unfortunately, the board had neglected to take enough notice of the school to know what I was doing.

When I insisted that we must have firm discipline, that we could not afford to tolerate those whose influence was ruining other pupils, and demoralizing the whole school, I was told that there would always be bad boys. But must they always be allowed in school where they can ruin so many others? My theory is, if the bad begins to mortify or gangrene, better cut it off than to contaminate the whole body.

By another, I was given to understand that I shouldn't take it upon myself to make all the world do right. No, but I mean to make my part of it do right.

And again it was said that we couldn't do here like they do at other places. Why not, I wonder?

One member said to me, that if I was mad at him he didn't want me to take out my spite on his children. Is any gentleman expected to do such a thing?

In a certain case of discipline, one member who perhaps spoke for himself, and not by authority of the board, asked me to be as easy as possible on the pupil offending, because he was the son of a trustee. Ought I to do so?

Soon after school first started, two of the members came up and stopped my work that they might make speeches to the pupils; and the worst of it was, their speeches showed that they thought I couldn't "hold the pupils down." What about their help?

What does the community think about my ability to hold them down? I want to say right here, that whatever success I may have had in maintaining good discipline, has been, not by aid of the board, but in spite of it; for every single time they have said anything to do with a case of discipline, they have weakened my authority.

They of course don't think so, but I do. If they had stood by me firmly and refused to allow two or three to come back, there would not have been any more to send away. But to allow every one to come back who says, "I'll promise to behave," destroys discipline; for boys have gone through the form of making that promise, when they had no notion of keeping it, when they showed no signs of repentance, when they showed no sort of respect for the board while up before it, and then they have come back with a much worse spirit, and have behaved twice as badly as at first.

My plan is to be sure they are in the right frame of mind before they come back. This was never done. On the other hand, most of the pupils have come back, knowing that the board had said I was wrong. Grant that I was wrong, is it proper for them as

good trustees to talk about it publicly especially before the pupils concerned?

Of course they think I was too severe in my discipline. I would be willing to put my course and the board's before any committee of teachers on earth, who have a reputation as disciplinarians, and I would not fear the verdict.

How many of my trustees read books on education, on educational journals, either those designed for teachers or those designed for trustees, I do not know. I make it my business to do all three of these. Especially in my "trustee's journal," which gives the dealings of boards all over the United States, I find condemnation of the very things my board has done. If it is right, my board is wrong; if the board is right, not only am I wrong, but so are all the school men of the country.

I spoke of two members stopping the work to make a speech. Later on one of them did that quite frequently in different rooms, not only without my invitation, but without my knowledge or consent.

At the end of the first year a member came to me, saying he had been sent by the board to confer with me in regard to staying in the school, and he said, "You can think over the matter, and if you want the place for the next year you can report to me, and I'll put the matter before the board, and we'll see what about it." Also he said to me that he thought there would be no change in the faculty, unless it was the principal.

Some of the members that the matter hadn't come in the right way; that I had been here a year, and they ought to know whether they wanted me again—if so, they ought to say so. They said that was what they intended to do; so in a few days another member came and told me the board wanted to know if I would teach for them again. I liked that better and so agreed to stay.

Last year, word came to me that if I wanted the place I must put in a written application, and so with a few other teachers. We answered that it seemed to us an unnecessary and a waste of time imposed upon a single servant in this town. If you want your cook for another year, do you require her to make a formal application in writing, or ask for it in any way? Don't you ask her to stay, if you mean to hire her again?

I know this, our janitor is the only one who was not asked to submit to that humiliation.

Well, they rescinded their action, thus saying they were wrong. But this year they issue the same orders, knowing at the same time that most of us had said we could not, and would not sacrifice what we considered our independence, our self-respect, by applying.

Last year, one who stood boldly against the motion requiring written applications, saying it was not the way to treat teachers, is understood to be in favor of it this year. If wrong then, is it not wrong now?

If nothing was intended by the motion but an open, square business deal, why go to some of the teachers after sending them this notice, and tell them it would be safe for them to apply? Wouldn't justice demand that they come to the rest of us and say it would not be safe for us to apply?

Some say "Go on and apply, if that will do them any good, it will make them feel big, to be looked up to, to be fawned upon."

But do you think we would be elected, if we should apply? Of course not, otherwise why such secrecy—why do they refuse to answer when asked the pointed question, "Will they be elected if they apply?"

A "way-faring man" can see through the whole plan.

If they didn't want us, why not have the courage to say so? or why not keep silent altogether—we would understand that.

Why try to get us to humiliate ourselves by applying, and then suffer a second humiliation by being rejected? Furthermore, it might make some teacher miss a position elsewhere, depending on this, and then miss this; at least one teacher has already let a place go by, a better place than this. Is it right? I say these things, not in a spirit of revenge (for God being my helper, I mean ever to keep the canker of revenge from feeding on my heart), but I think my duty to myself and to the community demands that I say them.

I desire to say in closing, that two of the trustees have never had anything against me personally, so far as I know—I have regarded them as among my best friends; and if they have not been friends officially, I don't know it.

B. S. GOWEN,
Lexington, Ky.
May 26, 1898.

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